or exported, Miduno bizuni no Kami, a member of the Gorojin and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Was designated by the Ziogoon to meet the representatives of the Fowers name I.

The Tarif Convention, prepared at this time and signed at Jeddo, June 25, 1866, in the English, Frence, Dutch and Japanese languages, consisted of twelve articles, designating the rules which should govern the fixing and collection of duties, correct abuses and inconveniences in the loading and unloading of cargoes, and to allow foreign and Japanese merchants equal privileges in trade. These rules are followed by complete schedules on import and export tariff and bonded warehouse regulations.

MAN, ITALIAN, DANISH AND SPANISH TREATIES, August 1—A treaty of peace, amity and commerce Beigium, signed at Jeido; also commercial regus

18.6, August 24—A treaty of amity and commerce with saly, signed at Jendo; also an abditional convention and haly, some at velocity of amity, commerce and naviga-ism and the permark, signed at Jeuto.

1867. December 11-25 - A convention with Russia relating to modification of the tariff, signed at Jeddo.

1868. November 12-A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Spain, signed at Jeddot.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE EMBASSY.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE EMBASSY.

The management of the entertainment of the lapanese Embassy, so far as notels and visits are soncerned, has been entrusted by the Secretary of war to Brevet Brigadler General William Myers, Quartermaster United States Army.

#### ENGLAND.

The London Times' Atabama Editorials-Who Writes Them—An Indian Tailor's Widow— A Nice Little Game and a Handsome Forune-A New Word.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1872. It is corrently reported that the recent articles in the Times on the Alabama arbitration were written by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, otherwise known as "Hister lous"-a story very likely to be true. This writer's chronic and incurable malady is hostility every position that the United States has taken er can possibly take on these claims. As he formerly wrote all England into a disposition to pay claims, in the hope of seeing the end of his arti cles, he was naturally ready to throw himself upon when the opportunity came. It can hardly help the English position to have it known that this recent on which has presented itself as suddenly werted from a favorable disposition toward the is, after all, only the same old opposition commend THE INTERMINABLE TICHBORNE CASE

ad the effect of turning public attention in great degree away from everything of interest coming up in the courts: yet there is a recent decision that is worthy of mention even beside the gigantic attempt of the fat man from Wagga-Wagga.

then to the fat man from Wagga-Wagga.

An Indian widow's Luck.

This is the case of Guebrist vs. Hernert, in which the Master of the Rolls has just decreed the division of an estate of three quarters of a million dollars, giving at least half that handsome sum to a smalt widow. Mrs. Glienrist, the said widow, hved at widow. Mrs. Glienrist, the said widow, hved at Calcutia in the year 1861, and was just then weeping the loss of Farquhar, her dear first partner. Nearly every one who knew her wanted to marry her, especially Glichrist, a rich tablor, and a certain Dr. Evans. She became engaged to Evans, whereupon the desperate Glichrist wrote to say that if she would have him thesead he would settle on her £50.000, and will ner half of his fortune at his death. She married him, of course. They lived unnappily and were separated; but not a word was ever said of the rash financial promise. Glichrist made her an allowance of £400 a year. At last he died, leaving all his property to an only daughter by a former wife; and property to an only daughter by a former wife; and then the widow came in with her little bill. Naturally the Court wanted to see the letter in which efficients had made this very important promise; but the Court could not be indused in that carrossiy. It appears that in the meantime, and in one of the widow's many trips to India, the saip had been caught in a cyclone and the widow lost all her baggage. In one of the trunks thus blown away was the precious letter—so it was not produced on the trial. Yet, strange to say, this did not hurt the lady's case. She was sole to prove that the letter was thus lost, and so the door was opened to systence as to what the letter contained. The contents of the letter were proved to the satisfaction of the judge by many of the lady's friends to whom the letter had been shown, and a decree accordingly was given in her favor.

Some scholars are just now discussing in the London Times the formation of a new word. Evidently a distinctive name is wanted for that kind of telegram which comes by the cable; yet all our sensibilities are naturally shocked by "caolegram." Halarsam, thalassagram and onagram are proposed. As the distinctive feature is not that the message comes by the cable or "cord"—for every telegram omes by a "cord" in the same sense—onagram will donotless tail, and the choice will be between halaran and thalassagram, as fixing the point of transit by the sea. Of these hallgram, as the shortest, and in sound a little related to telegram, may win, though perhaps the most distinctive sound is a point in layor of thalassagram.

# A REPUBLIC FOR FUROPE.

ecture by Herr Googg-The Social, Political and Religious Condition of Europe Reviewed.

A lecture was delivered last night at Turn Hall, in East Fourth street, by Mr. Goegg. This gente is known as one of the most prominent leaders of the party of progress. He is his opinion than for his eloquence. Mr. Goegg has been in the United States before, he having accom-Union. His subject last night was "The Present

The nall was filled by a select audience of about three hundred, almost exclusively gentlemen. The speaker was introduced by General F. Sigel, who made a lew remarks, stating that Mr. Goegg was an ord friend of his; that he had not been in the States ance the sojourn of Kossuth; he was actively engaged in the revolution of 1848 and 1848, and has ever been the champion of iberty, religious and political. It would be impossible to give here a fetalled account of the lecture. However, a few of the principal points may be made mention of. "My German friends," he began, "it is about twenty years since I have had the pleasure of addressing you in America, and I hope that the space between the present and the next occasion will not be as long as that which intervened between the last and the present. It is not made in the special with facts. \* \* \* In casting a gance at Europe how many are the conditions in which the several States are found. England in a not-at-all secure condition owing to the unsettled state of her controversy with America. France on the very speaker was introduced by General F. Sigel, wno

state of her controversy with America. France on the very

BRINK OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION

owing to the patched-apgovernment which they are pleased to call a republic, but which in reality is no government. What at present is called the government of France is but the embryonic state of a new government, be it for better or for worse. Germany, the young giant of the Continent, has not yet come to its manhood, the strength of which depends on the nurturing of this tray youth. Germany within the last few years has not only extended the area of her territory, but also her provess in the axts and sciences. So much is this the case that in a few years the goods of Berlin will be a snaple in every market on the globe. Germany has within the last two years accomplished what has for thirty years been her brightest dreams. She has conquered her inveterace enemy—France. Guard what you have, nor do not do as France has done, o'erleap yourself in your ambition. Germany will yet comprise your ambition. Germany will yet comprise it of Europe, and thus pave the way for a grand tropean republic.

# ST. DAVID'S DAY.

This is St. David's Day, when the Weishmen reelve the memory of the deeds of their tutelary saint. St. David has a record of marvellous performances. His legendary biographies are filled with accounts of miracies, the first of which was performed by were what contributed, much more than the recitait of his great deeds, to cause in the past that reverential regard for the Saint which, though not now extant, has carried his name and fame to these times. St. David has been described as "a mirror and pattern to all, instructing both by word and example, excellent in his preaching, but still more so in his works." His birth—time and place, are the subject of control years. He was, nowever, educated and died at Menevia, now known as St. David's, to where, when he became Frimite of Wates in 512, he moved the Archiepiscopal residence from Caerieon. He was buried in the cathedral, and a monument of simple construction raised to his memory.

The origin of the former custom of Welshmen to wear leaks in their hats on this day is douodul. It is usually referred by Welshmen to a command given to their ancestors by St. David, before a battle, whose result was favorable to them, to wear hat vegetable as an emblem to distinguish them fores. This tradition is thus given in Tradition's tale bim when he was yet unborn. These accounts

# CITY POLITICS.

REORGANIZING TAMMANY.

Grand Marshalling of the Clans-The Metropolitan Democracy To Be Re-established and Reinstated on a Solid and Respectable Baale-No More Cakes and Ale-The General Committee at Large and What

Will Be Done & bout It-A Great Rally in Prospec:-Harmony, Peace and Good Goverament, but No Spoils.

If coming events east their shadows before it requires but little loresignt to predict that the democracy of this city, hitherto stunned and prostrated cal toes, though Christian friends, are beginning to rouse themseives from the lethargic and discontented teeling which of late seems to have over powered taem. In the first moments of their drowsiness they look around and discover that they have sumbered far beyond noontide, and they clearly perceive that if not prompt, energetic and determined the sun will have gone down, .leaving them still more

DESCLATE AND GLOOMY. The chieftains are uneasy, the clans are hungry and irresolute, while the great army of the metro politan democracy is sadly in need of careful review, new uniforms and fresh orders. A stroll through the city and a question or two applied in the proper quarters will readily convince even the most sceptical that a goodly number of stanch and worthy citizens still cherish the memory of Tammany, even when that political hulk was stranded reform were sweeping and the waves of when the old salp rode defiantly before the rising storm of public opinion with feelings akin to regret. The change, they say, has come from ill to worse, and instead of the beautiful garden of roses so eloquently promised them nothing

remains but

VERY SOUR GRAPES. It is said, indeed, that "the people of the city of New York" are beginning to wake up to the fact that the Empire City is rapidly failing into the hands the great metropous, once famed for its overwhelm that by a combined and well-directed effort New York may not fall a prey to the political condors now joyously fiapping their wings. In a word, Tammany is to be reorganized—not on the "divvy" plan, but on a basis that will enlist the confidence, approval and support of the sterling democrats of the city, and, in lact, retrieve the fair fame of the great metropolis. To secure this desirable end, which, in briet, signifies good government, a variety of means must be employed. It is impossible to ignore altogether those who have strenuously and honestiy worked for the advancement of the party through disinterested motives, and that class cannot be counted by tho isands; but the days of political hacks are at an end. The "counting in" and the "counting out" formed little tricks which henceforth will be spoken of with a contemptaous grin; for the people will hardly ever again tolerate any rascally tampering with their

SACRED PRIVILEGES.

Fully impressed by the somewhat confusing crisis

Fully impressed by the somewhat confusing crisis to which political affairs have arrived in the city, the leaders of Tammany Hail, having divested the institution of the pentient raiment with which it had mourned the fall of its erring sons, now steps had mourned the fall of its erring sons, now steps forth to make a recommoissance, and although the nortzon is yet dim and hazy it is thought that ere many days the sun of rectitude and fair desling will dispel the mist. As previously mentioned, the Committee or the Tammany Society has set vigorously to work to reorganize the great wigwam in all its prisding glory, and it is good evidence of future success to observe that the worthy gentlemen connected with this commendable uncertaking are commencing at the root of the evil. There can be no mistake whatever that this committee will leave nothing undone to rake out the stale and rank weeds that have so long obstructed the pure and incresiralized growth of the democratic party—to chop off the

chop off the

POLITICAL PARASITES

that have so tenaciously clung to the great tree of State, until, having drawn away the nutrition from the loantain nead, the leadess branches have fallen to the ground decayed and rotten. At the meeting held on Wednesday evening at Tammany Hail the Committee—which, by the Way. Consists of some of the best known and respectable citizens of New York—took into consideration the regularity of the present General Committee. It was contended by the representatives of the latter, that in accordance with usual customs everything was as it should be, though it was not a little strange to find that in some of the warfs where the election of delegates was contested, charges of Foul Play
and cheating were preferred. All these things the committee of the Tammany Society will of course take into con-ideration and report to the organization on Monday evening. It would perhaps be indiscret to forestall that report by any speculation, but it is safe to say that the committee, determined to reorganize the democratic party in all its integrity, will assuredly ignore any representative whose election may have been secured by the well known intrigues, in fact the members of the Tammany Society are determined to east admits all the political tricksters was to POLITICAL PARASITES

members of the Tammany Society are determined to cast addit all the political tricksters who for years have "worked the route," so to speak and whose names are more or less synony mous with double dealing and traud. Thus the

to cast adrift all the political tricksters wno for years have "worked the route," so to speak, and whise names are more or less synonymous with double dealing and fraud. Thus the wigwam is to be erected once more in the neart of the metropolis, the standard of honesty is to be hoisted aloric and democracy, in the true sense of this term, is to reign supreme. So at least goes the rumor and, from breacht indications, the littention of the Tammany Society is likely to be put in force.

A GRAND COMBINATION

Is almed at, and it is very likely that having secured all the minor factions the Apolio Hall democracy will swell the van and contribute to the general triumph. As already intimated various means will be resorted to in order to oring about the grand result. For instance, it is claimed that hunerto the election of members of the General Committee has been a mere farce, Inasmuca as some leading politician in a ward had the naming of the members of the committee from his own district, and, of course, "the thing was fixed." At this advanced stage it is, indeed, un necessary to deoate on the class of persons generally selected, for it is well known that in many instances respectable and intelligent men were generally ignored. At the present time representative gentlemen and not faded political hucksters are required, and from all appearances the Tammany Society are determined to secure them. In conversation yesterday a very prominent Sachem, and one, by the way, who reflects credit on his folice, stated to a Herallo representative that he was in favor of an enrolment of all the citizens of the different wards, so that when the enrolment was completed the General Committee ould then be elected, every your receiving the most thorough protection. The election of the General Committee is a very important matter, and should the committee of the Tammany Society decide that the one elected for the year 1872 is not regular,

THE MOST SCRUPULOUS CARE

Will doubtless be observed in securing a committee that will not be repre

The Theta Delta-Chi Fraternity were again in ses sion at the Astor House yesterday, where they transacted a great deal of business in connection with the affairs of the society, which are in a quite pros-perous condition. Among the graduate members in attendance, in addition to those heretofore men-Stone and R. K. Cooke, of the Stock Exchange. Many new delegates arrived, and there were about one nundred and fifty in attendance. The constitution of this fraternity diners radically from that of most secret college associations and societies. The abolition of special class societies has long been debated by the fuculties of the different colleges, and has actually been enforced by several of our most prominent institutions. The peculiar feature of this society is that no charge can be established in any college permitting class societies, and all members of all classes are entitled to the benefits of its training. The Convention sat down to a banquet at Deimonico's last evening, when the annual oration was delivered by Professor W. T. McCandlish, of William and Mary, and the poem by Lewis Halsey, of Hobart College. The Convention will bring the session to a close to-day. The officers of the Grand Lodge were elected as follows:—President, S. Douglas cornell, of Hobart College: Secretary, L. P. Appelman, Lafayette College, Treasurer, W. Shields, Wasnington Lee College. Stone and R. K. Cooke, of the Stock Exchange.

#### JERSEY'S LATEST TRAGEDY.

Latest Particulars of the Morris County

His Stat ement. The arrest of Thomas Foley, the murderer of John Delaney, at a place called Hurdtown, near Lace Hopateong, in Morris county, N. J., last Sunday morning, was effected on Wednesday by Constable Robert Adams, and he is now secured in the County Jail at Morristown. The latest and most reliable facts of the tragedy are stated as follows:—On Saturday night, at a dauce held at the house of a mine named Larney, Delaney and Michael Foley, a brother of Thomas, met. They had long been at swords' points. A quarrel broke out between them,

and the unfortunate Delaney died almost instantly. Michael Foley was lound to be dangerously wounded, too. He was alive at last accounts, but not expected to live. Kelly and Thomas Foley fied, but the latter was arrested, as above stated. He was visited in his cell at the Newton Jail by a reporter. To the latter

#### FOLEY MADE A STATEMENT, which is substantially as follows:—

which is substantially as follows:—

John Delaney had been to California, and returned about a month since. He and my brother met at Larney's dance and got into a figut. Larney told Michael that he would give him a hound dog, and on Sunday morning Michael, John Keily and myself went after it. We met John Irelaney on the way. He asked my brother "if he had come back to finish up his work." Michael answered no: said he thought he and enough, and that he was going over to Larney's after his dog. Delaney sail he might as well finish it then as at any other time, and drew his knife and stabbed Michael three times. And drew his knife and stabbed Michael three times. All frow in the might away from him and stabbed him three or four times till he tell. Both were then down. I thought to part them, but could not, I helped to carry my brother and the knife to John Davis house. I stayed there nearly all the day, and then went to Franklin.

Foley is quite a fine looking fellow of twenty-five.

Foley is quite a fine looking fellow of twenty-five, of stight build, and, unless when greatly excited, gentle disposition. His brother Michael and John Delaney were naturally quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor, but Thomas was considered the reverse. During the reporter's visit Foley seemed greatly depressed, and seemed to shrink from the gaze of a number who were present. He has since been removed to the Morris County Jail.

#### THE TRENTON METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Meeting of Church Representatives-Business of the Past Year-Bishop Ames' Views on the Pioneer Character of the Missionary Laborers. TRENTON, Feb. 29, 1872.

The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning. The educational report was read, showing an The sishop remarked that laborers were wanted The reports from the effective elders were made, and the characters of the preachers examined and passed. Rev. J. S. Heisler, Rev. examined and passed. Rev. J. S. Heisler, Rev. John Stockton and Rev. Dr. Kynett represented the Church Extension Society in a very interesting statement. The treasury had been overdrawn \$22,000, and yet there are thirty or iorty applicants. Bisnop Ames made some stirring remarks on the missionary work and ploneer character of Methodism. The annual report of the New York Book Concern was made. The reports of the claims of wormout preachers were made, and the moneys for this fined were read in.

this fund were paid in.

A long communication was read in relation to the Vineland Seminary from the people of Vineland, complaining that the Methodist people had not done what they ought for this institution. They have given twenty acres of ground and \$11,000, while they make out that the Methodists have given but \$3,000.

\$3,000.

In all the districts the Church has nad great success. The year has been one of special interest. The preachers complain that while the railroad companies promised to reduce the fare, there has been no reduction from some points.

#### THE TOBACCO TAX.

Thirty Thousand Colored Operatives in Virginia Awaiting the Decision of the Ways and Means Committee on the Tobacco Question-Richmond Manufacturers at a Standstill and the "Weed Workers" of North Carolina Also Stopped.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29, 1872. The entire tobacco trade of this State and North Carolina is at a standstill, in consequence of the delay in Congress in passing a uniform tax on the manufactured article. Scarcely any manufacturers are at work, and those who are buy very cautiously and touch lightly, owing uncertainty about the tax. There three propositions now before the Ways and Means Committee-to fix a tax at either sixteen, twenty, or twenty-four cents on the pound; but the stagnation in the trade is now so oppressive to the planters, the manufacturers and the negro operatives that any of these rates would be acceptable so as to allow the resumption of busi-

ess. The markets of this State are now glutted with negores in this State out of employment, owing to the delay in fixing the rate of the tobacco tax. Ten thousand negroes in this city alone, whose sole dependence is in the manufacture of tobacco, are out of employment, and at an average each one of these negroes has at least one denendant many thin.

# THE BOSTON MUSICAL JUBILEE.

One Hundred and Fi ty Societies Airendy Enrolled to Participate at the Festival-The Superintendent Looking About for Musi-

Applications have been received from over one hundred and fifty societies to participate in the International Festival chorus, representing all parts of the country, including the Mendelssohn Union of New York and the Philinarmonic of Fort Scott,

Kansas.

J. Thomas Baldwin has been appointed superintendent of the orenestra, and will visit New York early next week on business connected with the duties of that office. Mr. Baldwin has already received applications from musicians in New York, Baltimore and Columbus, Ohio.

# HORSE NOTES.

A stake for trotting three-year-olds, foals of 1870; mile hears, in harness; \$250 each; \$50 to be paid at the time of entering and the balance on or before the first day of September preceding the race, after trotted on the second Tuesday in September, 1873, good day and track, or next good day and track.

Four or more to fill. The second horse to save his stakes. To close to-day. The stakeholder, George Wikes, to designate the course, which must be in the vicinity of this city.

A stake for trotting three-year-olds, foals of 1871; mile heats, in harness; \$250 each; \$50 to be paid at the time of entering and the balance on or before the 1st of September preceding the race, after which the whole to be play or pay. The race to be trotted on the second Tuesday in September, 1874, good day and track, or next good day and track, Four or more to fill. The second horse to save his stakes. To close to-day. The stakeholder, George Wilkes, to designate the course, which must be in the vicinity of this city.

#### A WARNING TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS. What a Newark Youth Tried to Do Because His Dinner Was Not Rendy.

Maggie Clark, a young and interesting female, rushed into the Newark station house jesterday in a great state of excitement, and appealed to the Lieutenant to shield her from a youth named Patrick Geary. Geary, it seems, boards with Maggie's mother at No. 29 Augusta street, and on going nome at noon time jesterialy found the midday meal unprepared. Patsy got outrageously angry, and seizing a large carving kuffe made a murderous dash for Mrs. Clark, who field to the street. He turned on Maggie and she few from the house also and he after her. She outran him, however, and so got to the station house. A chase was in-tituled by the police after Patsy, which resulted in his capture. He is now in custody. Maggle Clark, a young and interesting female.

# A THEATRICAL MANAGER'S GREAT GRIEF

In Newark, a few days ago, died Mrs. Wiliard, wife of Mr. Henry Willard, so well known in the theatrical world of the metropolis, and who was for many years manager of the Howard Athenseum in Boston. The funeral services take place this after-noon at St. Mark's Episcopal churca, in this city, when a large turnout of professional people is ex-

# LIBEL SUIT DECIDED.

Verdict for One Cent-

St. Louis, Feb. 29, 1872.

The libel suit of Spencer Ball against the Evening Despatch, of this city, for \$10,000, on account of the publication of a police item, was decided to-day, the verdict being one cent damages for the plaintiff.

#### THE FRENCH ARMS.

The House Investigating Committee at Work-General Belknap Examined- Why and to Whom the Arms Were Sold-Stopping the Remington Sales-The Marquis de Chambrun Mysterions and Intangible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1872. The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department to-day commenced an investigation into the sale of arms. The members present were Messrs, Williams, of Indiana; Barber, Snyder and Acker. Mr. Kinsella was absent.

General Belknap, Secretary of War, having been sworn, answered, in reply to a question, that from he 1st of June, 1870, t o the year ending June, 1871, the amount realized from the sale of arms was \$9,748,942. He further stated that executive document 89, dated July 24, 1872, includes the principal sales from 1865 to July, names of the parties to sold, and the month and year of sales, &c. In the course of further examination as to sales to Remington he said that while he was in the Post Office Department Mr. Kelier, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, now deceased, came in and handed him the following despatch:-

The foregoing is a copy of a telegram left at the 1870. General Belknap said he instantly sent word to General Dyer, by Mr. Keller, that the sales to Remington must be immediately stopped, as it was plainly shown that Mr. Remington was agent of the French government.

General Belknap then went in his carriage to the

War Department, and either found Mr. Dyer in his office or sent for him, and personally told him the sales to Remington must stop referring to the executive document it would found the last sale to Mr. Remington was 50,000 Springfield muskets. They were not delivered till October 30, though purchased before that time and before the delivery of the telegram. General Belknap repeated over and over again to General Dyer that so sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian govern-No arms were sold to any agent of the French government to his knowledge. He had dready stated the amount realized from the sale of arms, &c. It was \$9,748,942. Of this sum \$9,409,236 80 had been deposited in the Treasury as per certificates on file. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871; the balance was expended for preparing stores for the sale, fitting them up, &c.

In reply to a question by the chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of Mr. Ward and the Treasury Department Secretary Beiknap said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year of the War Department, namely, the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for the arms, Mr. Beiknap explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins, varying from five to twenty per cent, are observed on large transactions to secure the United States, and the checks are carried as quickly as possible and paid into the hands of the government agents. The full amounts are received by the agents, principany in New York, and prior to the delivery of any arms to the purchasers. The depositing officer receives from the United States Assistant Treasurer a certificate of deposit. The money is turned over from time to time and drawn against the Assistant Treasurer in favor of the Treasury. The certificates are examined through the Secretary of War to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the receiving officer.

In answer to a question as to what time the Secretary of the Treasury point of the receiving officer, and whether it is not the 30th of June, General Belknap could not answer positively, but presumed so. In the War Department the rule is to make up the report of the Secretary to the end of the fiscal year; but the Secretary to the cut is to make up the report of the Secretary to the case of the fiscal year; but the Secretary to the control the son of June, the information contained therein is beyond that date.

The Chairman having asked whether any of the parties designated in executive document No. 80 as discrepancies between the accounts of Mr. Ward

The Chairman having asked whether any of the parties designated in executive designated in The CHAIRMAN having asked whether any of the parties designated in executive document No. 80 as purchasing arms during the period named were agents of any foreign governments, Mr. Beiknap responded, not to mis knowledge, and not notification of a telegram already read to the committee, when, as he had already read to the committee, when, as he had already stated, he stopped the sales to Remington. Prior to that time he did not know Remington was an agent of the French government. In reply to a question General Beiknap referred to a letter of General Dyer, addressed him, dated January 23, 1872, as giving a proper explanation, namely:—At the close of the war of the rebellion the ordnance Department found itself in possession of large quantities of cannon, small arms and other ordnance stores no longer required, and which it was to the interest of the United States to dispose of because either of their registrable coverages. was to the interest of the United States to dispose of because either of their perishable character, the constant expense of their care and preservation or their obsolete patterns. At first the sales were made by anction, but subsequently—July 20, 1864—Congress passed a law giving the Secretary of War authority to cause to be sold at public or private sale, after due public notice, the old cannon, arms and other ordinance stores which are damaged or otherwise unsuitable for United States military service, or for the military of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and transportation to the place of sale, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States; and since the passage of this act ordinance stores have been disposed of to individuals at private sale, as provided by law, except in a few instances, when sales at anction were deemed preferable and to the interest of the government.

deemed preferate and to the interest of the government.

General Belknap then read a detailed statement to show the number of arms at the United States arsenals at the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war was 1,151,088; the number of serviceable arms at the close of the war was 63,369.

Question by the Chairman—State to the committee if any arms suitable for military service were sold?

Answer—No, sir. We were getting rid of unsuitable arms in order to adopt better ones. About a thousand new arms, by way of experiment, have been placed in the hands of the army superior to those previously made.

been placed in the hands of the army superior to those previously made.

General Belknap having been asked by Mr. Acker as to who judges of the fluces of arms for public service, replied the duties of the Chief of Ordnance are defined by law. He has, with the supervision and arrection of the Secretary of War, direction of all matters connected with ordnance and ordnance stores, but General Dyer, in a matter of this kind, consults with the Secretary of War, who gives his opinion as to whether he shall sell or not.

who gives his opinion as to whether he shall sell or not.

General Belknap also presented to the committee a copy of his letter, already published, addressed to the secretary of State, in reply to one from the latter, denying the allegations in regard to the purchase of arms made by Remington to the President of the Commission of Armament at Tours.

General Belknap, in response to a question whether some of the arms could not have been sold without turnishing ammunition, said the ammunition was made to effect the sale of the arms. As lar as his knowledge went it was always considered proper to manufacture ammunition to effect sales to private parties; and he further replied in answer to a question that the Marquis de Chambrun came to him with a note from M. Bellouet, French Charge d'Affaires, requesting him to repair to the War Department to make the investigation needed by the French government; and in response to another question he said he had seen it stated that officers of the government were interested in the sale of arms.

arms.

The interrogatory was put—Do you know of your own knowledge that any government officers are interested in the sale of arms, directly or other-

are interested in the sale of arms, directly or otherwise?

Answer—I do not. A very strong statement or intimation in connection with this matter was made to me by the Marquis de Chambran, January 20 lest, I asked him to name the persons, and then we went together to my private room, when I again asked him to name such persons or make a statement over his signature, or any statement by which I could convict of fraud any one of these officers or other persons connected with the government. He did not do so. I kept a memorangum of the statement that he did make to me, but it contains nothing from which I can obtain information relative to any officer of the government. I begged him to give me specific information, but he had none. Our conversation went on furtner, out I got nothing searing on the point.

The Chairman said he had invited Senator Summer to appear and to give any facts he might have to offer, out he had not come forward. In order further to arrange for the examination and to obtain official statements, when the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish, being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the committee adjourned until next Toesday week.

ICE BOAT RACING. Another Match on the Hudson-The Clara

the Winner. Hunson, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1872. The ice boat race at this place to-day for a stake of \$100, betweeen the Dreadnaught, of Atness, and the Clara, of this city, was won by the latter easily. The race was ten miles to windward. Time not

#### MORE DOCTORS.

Tenth Annual Commencement of Bellevue Medical College-Oue Hundred and Twentynine Grasuates Receive Their Diplomas a

Doctors of Medicine. The Academy of Music was crowded last even ing from the parquet to the ampitheatre with the friends and admirers of the students of Bellevue Medical College. The fair sex were largely in the ascendant, and the number of rich and costly toilets in the boxes, combined with the claw-hammer coats and white neckties of the embryo doctors, made it look like an opera night. Each youthful as pirant for medical honors carried a flower in his coat, and many of them carried quite a good-sized bouguet in their hands, the gaft of some lady friend. In the lobbies the female element had full sway. They promenaded and chatted and firsted to their heart's content, or kept time with their delicate feet to the beautiful strains of Carl Bergmann's or-

the bound of the content of the college, after which Professor J. E. Tavlor, M. D., conferred the regular degrees on the following gentlemen:—

regular degrees on the following gentlemen:

Renjamin L. Lothrop, of New York, Valedictorian for 1872; John Q. Adams, New Hampshire; Enrique V. Agramonte, Cuba; Anioel de Aguero, Cuba; Charles C. Alien, Illinois; Richard W. Allen, New York; Ramon Amabile, New York; Frank D. Bain, Ohio; Luis A. Baratt, Cuba; George F. Bates, New York; John R. Beamon, Virginia; Bennett E. Bean, Kentocky; William W. Bickett, Ohio; Horace G. Bil-well, New Jersey; John E. Blaine, Pennsvivania; Joseph H. Bogart, New York; Thomas H. Burchard, New York; Frank H. Butter, New York; Milliam C. Frank M. Butter, New York; Hulliam Car, New York; Ewan Cameron, Prince Edward Island; Martin Cavana, New York; Cass R. Carim. Ohio; James H. Clark, California; William T. Cockes, California; Charles E. Cole, New York; Jesse W. Connell, Kentucky; George W. Cooke, New York; James P. Cope, Indians; Benjamin L. Crawford, Verginia; Jose M. Dunton, New York; Perskiah Doster, Indiana; James A. Duncan, Ohio; Mile M. Dunton, New York; Wallace E. Dutton, Minnesota; Jesse R. Duval, Texas; Isaac Edwards, Nebraska; George Egbert, Indiana; Thomas A. Eider, Pennsylvania; Paul Faver, Georga; Motton H. Forrest, New York; George W. Frost, Iowa; Amos B. Fuller, Ohio; William Y. Fullurton, Nova Scotia; Walter F. Fundenberg, Maryland; Elisha George, New York; Charles H. Getzendanner, Maryland; Elisha George, New York; Charles H. Getzendanner, Maryland; John J. Gleavy, New

Yates, Massachusetts.

Professor A. B. Crosby. M. D., delivered a highly ornate and most instructive address to the graduating class, reminding them how much they had yet to learn, and dwelling particularly on the cultivation of a refinement of manner in all their intercourse with each other or the patient whom they might be called upon to succor in his or her affiction. On account of the sudden illness of the valedictorian, Benjamin L. Lotnrop, A. B., M. D., the vanedictory address was read by Mr. William Carr, M. D., of the graduating class.

After the reading of the address the orchestra played the "Castillan Galop," and the exercises were closed.

YORK HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICAL

# COLLEGE.

plomas Conferred Upon Graduates-Music, Prayer, Speeches, Supper.

Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, last evening, to witness the commencenent exercises of the New York Homocopathic Medical College. The arrangements were well perfected and the spacious hall afforded ample accommodation to the numerous ladies and gentlemen in attendance. A fine string and wind instrument

band initiated proceedings by playing the overture "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe) in a
very masterly style; then the students trooped
in single me down the left aisle to the "Humbodit
March," and the Faculty assembled upon the raised
dais. The Rev. J. R. Davenport having offered up a
brayer and the band having played one of Flotow's
sweet arias, Professor J. W. Dowling, M. D., Regisirar of the College, addressed
The Graduates and approximation of the College, addressed
The Graduates and searching examination by the Faculty of the college, their diplomas
as physicians. The speaker gave "quacks," those
who hang out surgeons' symbols without being
properly qualified, and the conservative old
allopaths, who refuse to depart from the
beaten track and accept the hom-opathic

as physicians. The speaker gave "quacks," those who hang out surgeous' symbols without being properly qualified, and the conservative old allopaths, who refuse to depart from the beaten track and accept the homosopathic motto, "Simitia similibus curatiue," a few hard rubs, after which he stated that since the founding of the institution, tweive years ago, no fewer than four hundred students from all paris of the Union had graduated, and that all these had been fully instructed in anatomy, the materia medica, &c. The Professor went on to explain at some length the difference between

ALOPATHY AND HOMGOPATHY,
and asserted that the new code was rapidly outfanking the doctrines of the old school. On concluding he was recompensed by a warm burst of applause. The band having rendered "La Belia Donna" waitz in an efficient manaer, the President, Mr. S. H. Wales, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following graduates:—

Wilham H. Abercrombie. New Jersey: Clarence W. Buller, New York; John L. Baboock, Malie; Charles L. Beach, Connecticut; Charles Bossart, New York; Wm. H. Blakeley, New York; Homer C. Brigham, Vermont; Wm. C. Cooke, New York; Henry C. Coon, New York; Gariela L. Beach, Connecticut; Charles B. Beach, Connecticut; Charles B. Rossor, New York; James C. Ganeticut, Maine; Geo. F. Hurd, New York; Geo. S. Hull, Connecticut; Clameta E. Hart, New York; James C. Ganeticut; Clameta E. Hart, New York; James B. Tillinghast, Rhoote Baland; Geo. W. Reich, Pennsyvanta; Geo. W. Seich, Pennsyvanta; Geo. W. Seich

played by F. Riezel, after which diplomas of the New York

OPHHALMIC HOSPITAL

were conferred upon Messis. Aftred K. Hill. Benjamin Franklin, K. Smith, C. L. Hart, — Brooks and — Norton. Dr., Smith took occasion to remark that it was the first time the degree had been conferred upon any members of the homeopathic school in New York. Dr. Wales then called Mr. George F. Laird upon the platform and presented him with a handsome silver medal, the testimonial of his superior efficiency in surgery. After some music from Meyeroeer's "Huguenots" Professor Kellogg read some statistics, which showed that, according to the mortality records in this city, 32,624 persons had died under private medical actendance during the years 1870-71. Of these 1,425 and embloyed homeopathic practitioners and 37,297 had succombed to the old time regime. S. H. Taicott, M. D., then gave utterance to a beautifully poetical class valedictory, which was received with loud applause, as was also that by Professor Carroll Dunnam, on the part of the Faculty. After a benediction had been pronounced ine oan I played "Home. Sweet Home," and the audience dispersed, apparently much edified by the eventag's proceedings.

At ten o'clock the graduates and a number of

dispersed, apparently much edified by the evening a proceedings.

At ten o'clock the graduates and a number of friends sat down to a reherche supper given by the Faculty of the riomospathic Medical College at the Hoffman House. Toasts and speeches were in order, and the "wee sma' hours" were growing great ere the guests departed for their homes.

#### SPREADING SMALLPOX. Another Disgraceint Funeral Scene in

Newark.
On Tuesday night Michael Weaver died from smallpox at his residence, No. 22 North Canal street. His friends intended to keep the cause of death as quiet as possible, and hold a funeral service in the church the same as in cases of demise vice in the church the same as in cases of demise from ordinary sickness. Deputy health Inspector Ganett got wind of the piot, however, and promptly notified the friends of the law in such cases which prevents public Durial. On Wednesday, however, contrary to his instructions, preparations for the fameral were made on the original plan. A hearse was hired and four coacnes. The Health inspector was not to be tricked, though. He ordered the undertaker to remove his hearse and place the costilla containing Weaver's corpse in his ordinary wagon. He sent word to the church to have the arrangements intercepted there also. The funeral did get there, but the doors of the sanctuary were found closed. An attempt was again made to get the comin in a hearse, but the vigilance of danet intercopsed and the unfortunate dead man was at last last in his long home in the German Catholic Cemeter.

# CUBA.

Engagements Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents.

The Central Department Subdued-Spanish "Alabama Claims" Against the United States-Preparations for the Reception of Grand Duke Alexis-Celebration of Washington's Birthday on Board the United States Steamer Terror.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1872. The telegrams and official despatches which have een recently received concerning the state of affairs and the results of the Spanish operations against the insurgents scarcely vary in their tenor from former reports published. Skirmishes dignified into actions, and the surrender of leeble women and children carefully reported, although it must be acknowledged that in the Central Department the insurgents have shown no activity lately, and that department, at one time nearly entirely in the power of the insurgents, is now nearly pacified.

The death of Jose Rafael Urquiza, the renegade insurgent leader wno surrendered to the Spaniards in the discret of Las Tunas some two months ago with his oand and gave them his services and influence against h s late brothers in arms, has been confirmed. This occurred on the 14th inst. in an attack made upon the spaniards by the forces under the command of the gallant insurgent General Modesto Diaz. In this encounter the Spaniards, besides acknowledging and lamenting the death of the valiant Urquiza, confess to one officer and six oldiers wounded. An official telegram from Santiago details the particulars of an attack by Captain Lozano, and reports the death of two officers and a corporal killed on their part, and the seizure of four firearms from the enemy. Brigadier General Campos reports from Guantanamo an action by the san Quintin regiment, under his immediate com-Arroyo Berraco and River Sagua, during which the positions of the insurgents, reported "nearly inexpugnable." were taken. The Spanish loss con according to the official report, of one killed and twenty-three wounded. The report innocently wenty-three wounded. The report innocently adds:—"The one killed was from stones thrown by the insurgents, and we only saw six of their number Killed." General Campos again, on the 1sth and 19th, made another attack, and, according to his accounts, seized many arms, ammunition and clothing, making three prisoners and oearing sixteen persons, concessing himself a loss in elevent wounded. Colonel Callejas, in his operations between the 45th and 18th, destroyed two ranches, killed two—It is not stated what—made two prisoners, picking up thirdeen firearms and nine persons.

kined two—it is not stated what—made two prisoners, picking up thirteen firearms and nine persens;

Brigadier Menduina reports from Bayamo, under date of the 2ist, that the Matanzas regiment had fought Garrido's band and killed flye, among them the insurgent Colonel Miguel Calixto Piedra. The Cauto volunteers also had an enuagement with the same band, and saffered four killed in return for considerable losses inflicted on the enemy.

Colonel Marin communicates from Gimaguayel, as the results of the reconnoissance made by the Pizarro battalion, between the 15th and 19th, the surprise of an insurgent hospital camp, a loss to the msurgents of two, the capture of Captain Julian Arnaiz and four others, a number of direarms captured, and the destruction of six ranches, beside receiving a number of "presentadox." The Raya battainon, since the 13th, has reconnoitred some twenty-seven farms, the lovos mountains, toward the coast, Guamuy, Santa Ana, and, in short, alf the district, making seven prisoners and capturing seven horses. On the 18th two columns, combined from both these battalions, reconnoitred Santa Ana from Curana to Santa Maria and near Palmarito, one of them overtook an insurgent band commanded by F.del Cespedes, which made but feeble resistance. At Jimaquani a large number of surrenders had taken place among them (fitty men, the greater part belonging to the former, band of Manuel Agramonte. Others of this band are reported to have presented themselves at Yeguas, San Geroninon, Las Parras and Fuerio Principe. Brigadier Saledo confirms the complete dispersion of the insurgents near Jiguani and the loss of their horses. This was a band intended as reinforcements to General Ygnacio Agramonte's cavalry.

SPAIN AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The flurry in the United States over the Alabama claims and the direct and indirect claims upon Great Britain, has caused the Spains press to produce numerous articles upon the subject, comparing the action of the United States to Spain in the Cuban question with that of England to the United States during the rebelion. The prospect of a disagreement between these Powers, to judge by the Havana press, would be received by the Spainards in Cuba with immedise satisfaction. La España, newspaper, has published about ten columns of cellibritais entitled "Spain. England and the United States," to prove that Spain has more reasons of complaint against the United States and more valid claims for indemnification than the last-named SPAIN AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

country against England. The Diario is more moderate in its pretentions.

The most active preparations are continued in expectation of the speedy arrival or its flighness the Duke Alexis. The palace of the Captain General is ative with painters, whitewashers and other "artists." The courtyard is to be converted into an elegant garden, which upon the night of the ball is to bloom with nowers and or ordinantly lighted by thousands of gas jets. The Spanish irrigate Gerons, on board of which the Spanish marine will give a ball in honor of the Prince, has been laid alongside the government dock ard, all her

laid alongside the government dockyard, all her cannon ho steet out. a new deck laid, 23s and water pipes introduced, and cosily preparations are being made to give the sing the appearance of a garden, with nowers and Jountains brillanting the pipe in the papearance of a garden, with nowers and Jountains brillanting information. The proparations whice, with all activity, are being made to receive worthly and court, as merits, the person of the Russan Prince; but according to our knowledge the zelos committee of the city government will not publish the programme of the festivities until His iligniess approves of them."

His Excellency Field harshal Francisco Cenalios y Vargas, appointed Segundo Cabo, or second in command of this issand, arrived from Spain on the 19th list, in the steamer Mendez Nunez.

Dr. Emilio Howard, the American citizen who, it will be remembered, had been unjustiy imprisoned for over a year in Chenicco, and had communicating with them, was sent to this city last week, arriving on Thursday evening, and at once put in the city prison for the purpose of unicregoing his sentence. United States Consul General Torbert promptly called to see him on Friday, and found that the Doctor was still in citizen's clothes and his hair and beard uncut. An old man, over sixty, and in feetole health, his confinement, and the care attendant unou his position has hair and beard uncut. An old man, over sixty, and in feetole health, his confinement, and the care attendant unou his position has hair and beard uncut. An old man, over sixty, and in feetole health, his confinement, and the care attendant unou his position has hair and beard with Capan him, and his strength is entirely inadequate to sustain Tortert interceded in his benefit with the prompt of the prompt of the prompt of the convict gard and his lair cutose.

Recent developments however, tend to prove, what was air-any beyond a doubt except to his energing the south of the convict gard and his part of the convict gard and his part of the convict gard a